

TERM3 –Prep, 1&2 Art Program

Because the paper Batik did not work very successfully, you might like to have a go with some fabric and cold wax. Here are the instructions I have made for the senior school.

It might take a few weeks, so it might be a good idea to have another activity going at the same time.

Batik Place Mats.

Look at sarongs and at the images on the net address

<http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?RL=00170>

Discuss the way that batik is made: by using wax to keep the colours that are needed. E.g white areas first, then yellow, then red or blue depending on the colours wanted in the end.

Discuss design. Look at Chinese and Japanese Design books for inspiration.

Materials Used

Cotton Shirting

Procion Dyes

Cold Wax

Method

Draw design lightly onto fabric, or draw design onto a piece of A3 paper, then place fabric on top and follow the pattern.

Begin with all areas that are to be kept white: It's probably a good idea to keep white areas small and fine. Dots and fine lines are probably ideal.

Draw these on with the cold wax- Remember the parts that you fill in will remain white.

Then dip the fabric into yellow dye. DRY COMPLETELY.

The next week, repeat the process, and dip the fabric into either blue or red dye.

If you like, you can repeat the process with a deeper colour

Use the cold wax to block out the areas that you want to keep that colour.

Students should realize that yellow, followed by red will produce an orange. And yellow followed by blue will produce a green.

Sewn Felt -Spirit Creatures.

These will end up being little sewn critters, which are based on the forest spirits in the movie, TOTORO, so the first thing to do is to revisit the movie and discuss the significance of the spirit characters.

You might like to look at some of the other “spirit creatures” in literature such as May Gibbs “Gumnut Babies” or the forest spirits found in most fairy stories.

Next go for a walk around our school yard and look at the plants and trees. Look for places that might be inhabited by our own tree spirits.

N.B. Some ideas for teaching sewing.

- ***Do NOT let students double the thread and tie a knot.***
- ***Teach students to attach thread firmly by making three stitches on top of one another. This will not pull out.***
- ***Teach them to hold the thread behind the needle while pulling the thread through and say. “In, out, hold, pull all the way through.”In this way students are less likely to get knots and loops.***
- ***At the end remind students that they must finish the way that they started. That is with three stitches in the same place.***
- ***This may be one of the few times your students will have the chance to learn to sew.***

METHOD

Cut two simple shapes that have a straight bottom. Triangle, or egg shaped are probably good shapes.

Cut out a bottom.

Sew first two shapes together using a simple running stitch.

Sew 3/4 of the way around joining the bottom to the sides.

Stuff with polyester stuffing and finish sewing.

Decorate with buttons (sewn on) or pieces of felt glued with fabric glue.

After you have completed your “TOTOROS” take them out into the play ground and place them in their tree. Take some photos and write some stories about the wonderful adventures your spirit creatures have.

Term 4

Chinese Lanterns-

Chinese Lanterns-Moon Festival-

To fit in with our work about space, you might investigate how the moon and stars are represented in literature. Etseko is using the Japanese story of the Rabbit and the Moon in her program, but there are many others.

The **Mid-Autumn Festival**, also known as the **Moon Festival** or **Zhongqiu Festival** is a popular harvest festival celebrated by [Chinese](#), Korean, and [Vietnamese people](#), dating back over 3,000 years to [moon worship](#) in [China's Shang Dynasty](#). It was first called Zhongqiu Jie (literally "Mid-Autumn Festival") in the [Zhou Dynasty](#).^[1] In [Malaysia](#), [Singapore](#), and [the Philippines](#), it is also sometimes referred to as the **Lantern Festival** or **Mooncake Festival**.

The Mid-Autumn Festival is held on the 15th day of the eighth month in the [Chinese calendar](#), which is in September or early October in the [Gregorian calendar](#). It is a date that parallels the [autumnal equinox](#) of the [solar calendar](#), when the moon is at its fullest and roundest. The traditional food of this festival is the [mooncake](#), of which there are many different varieties

The Mid-Autumn Festival is one of the few most important holidays in the Chinese calendar, the others being [Chinese New Year](#) and [Winter Solstice](#), and is a legal holiday in several countries. Farmers celebrate the end of the fall harvesting season on this date. Traditionally on this day, Chinese family members and friends will gather to admire the bright mid-autumn [harvest moon](#), and eat moon cakes and [pomelos](#) under the moon together. Accompanying the celebration, there are additional cultural or regional customs, such as:

- Carrying brightly lit [lanterns](#), lighting lanterns on towers, floating [sky lanterns](#)
- Burning [incense](#) in reverence to deities including [Chang'e](#)

- Erect the Mid-Autumn Festival.(树中秋，竖中秋，in China,树 and 竖 are homophones) It is not about planting trees but hanging lanterns on the bamboo pole and putting them on a high point, such as roofs, trees, terraces, etc. It is a custom in Guangzhou, Hong Kong, etc.
- Collecting [dandelion](#) leaves and distributing them evenly among family members
- Fire [Dragon Dances](#)

Here are some stories about the moon taken from the Net

The Stories of the Chinese Mid Autumn Festival

The Lady in the Moon

The Moon festival (also called the Mooncake or Mid-Autumn festival) falls on September 22nd in the year 2010. What is the Moon festival? Every year on the fifteenth day of the eighth month of the lunar calendar, when the moon is at its maximum brightness for the entire year, the Chinese celebrate "zhong qiu jie." Children are told the story of the moon fairy living in a crystal palace, who comes out to dance on the moon's shadowed surface. The legend surrounding the "lady living in the moon" dates back to ancient times, to a day when ten suns appeared at once in the sky. The Emperor ordered a famous archer to shoot down the nine extra suns. Once the task was accomplished, Goddess of Western Heaven rewarded the archer with a pill that would make him immortal. However, his wife found the pill, took it, and was banished to the moon as a result. Legend says that her beauty is greatest on the day of the Moon festival.

III. The Hare - Jade Rabbit



In this legend, three fairy sages transformed themselves into pitiful old men and begged for something to eat from a fox, a monkey and a rabbit. The fox and the monkey both had food to give to the old men, but the rabbit, empty-handed, offered his own flesh instead, jumping into a blazing fire to cook himself. The sages were so touched by the rabbit's sacrifice that they let him live in the Moon Palace where he became the "Jade Rabbit."

Other Moon Festival Legends

According to another legend, on this day the "Man in the Moon" was spotted at an inn, carrying a writing tablet. When questioned, he said he was recording the names of all the happy couples who were fated to marry and live happily forever after. Accordingly, just as June is the traditional month for exchanging nuptials in the west, many Chinese weddings are held during the eighth lunar month, with the fifteenth day being the most popular.

Of course, the most famous legend surrounding the Moon festival concerns its possible role in Chinese history. Overrun by the Mongols in the thirteenth century, the Chinese threw off their oppressors in 1368 AD. It is said that mooncakes - which the Mongols did not eat - were the perfect vehicle for hiding and passing along plans for the rebellion. Families were instructed not to eat the mooncakes until the day of the moon festival, which is when the rebellion took place. (In another version plans were passed along in mooncakes over several years of Mid-Autumn festivals, but the basic idea is the same).

Chinese Lantern Craft



You will need:

Black card (or red, for a more traditional Chinese lantern)

Pencil

Lots of different coloured tissue paper.

PVA

Thread to hang

Stapler

Instructions:

Draw your design on to the black card.

When you are happy, cut out your 'windows'.

Older children may like to try more complex designs..

Glue around the edges of the windows and cover with tissue paper.

Roll the card into a cylinder shape and staple together. Make two holes at the top and thread through some wool or thread to hang.

Chinese Dragons-

Look at pictures of dragons and how they are use in Asian mythology. Discuss the important features of dragons and what they mean. How are they different to the dragons from the West??

Cut out dragon designs colour and decorate, put together with split pins.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_dragon

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_dragon

Use dragon templates to make dragons and decorate dragons using coloured paper, or texta colour, or both. Put dragons together using split pins Add wings and fire to your dragon, then put him in to his element. E.G. Make a sky for him to fly in or a river, ocean or waterfall for him to play in.

Korean Dolls-

Use large paper beads for heads, attach to cone of paper, add arms made from pipe cleaners.